

New-York Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1911.
This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$3.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$16.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$28.00
Daily only, one month, \$1.00
Daily only, six months, \$5.00
Daily only, one year, \$9.00
Sunday only, one month, \$1.00
Sunday only, six months, \$5.00
Sunday only, one year, \$9.00
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Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Lusitania, a day late, sailed from Liverpool with the Campania's passengers, as well as her own. Two looters were shot against a wall in Joliet, Mexico, by order of General Hernandez, in order to strike terror into the bandits infesting the area of Mexico. The Pope received in audience the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, and bestowed the apostolic benediction on the churches of South America. A revolutionary plot implicating former President Davila was discovered in Honduras. It was expected that Marquis Saloni would be entrusted with the formation of the Japanese Cabinet, according to that of Count Katsura, resigned.

DOMESTIC.—The death roll of the Canonsburg Opera House stampede was reported at twenty-six, all of whom died from suffocation; twenty-five were seriously injured, and one, a young woman, died. A fire in the moving picture hall, causing a bright light on the canvas, was given as the cause of alarm of fire by a small boy, which started the stampede. In the Rhode Island, a fire in the moving picture hall, causing a bright light on the canvas, was given as the cause of alarm of fire by a small boy, which started the stampede.

CITY.—Commissioner Thompson of the Water Department said the rain of Saturday night had done more for the city's water supply than any other storm of the summer. The Brooklyn League gave out a statement saying it favored amendments to the present city charter rather than the adoption at this time of a new one. Commissioner Stover said work would start at once on the playgrounds, for which purpose he has \$250,000 in the city treasury. The only man of fourteen entrants to swim from the Battery to Coney Island, and Miss Elaine Golding won the women's race from the Battery to Steeplechase Park. The Suffrage party awarded the prize for the best "ballad song" to Miss M. T. Taylor, who died five days after writing the song. Detectives announced they expected to arrest the members of the Cherry street gang who killed a boy last Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today, rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 68.
STATE TELEPHONES IN ENGLAND.
The recent railway strikes in Great Britain and the unconcealed inclination of the labor unionists of that country to follow the example of their French brethren and to organize both governmental and private employees in a universal strike for the coercion of the government and its subjection to trade union dictation invest with much interest the impending extension of the incorporation of the telephone systems of the kingdom into the Postoffice Department. This will be effected on January 1 next, and preparations for it are already in progress, according to plans which were made a generation ago, when the telephone first came into practical use as a public means of communication.

In the United Kingdom the telegraph system has long been a government monopoly as a branch of the Postoffice Department. When the telephone was introduced as a commercial enterprise the question arose whether it was not an infringement upon that monopoly, and after protracted legal battles it was judicially decided that it was an infringement, being a "telegraph" in the statutory meaning of that term. However, its success then seemed problematic, and the government was not inclined to venture upon expensive experiments, and in consequence the Postmaster General in 1880 granted licenses for private persons or corporations to build and operate telephone lines for a period of thirty years, in consideration of their paying to the government a royalty of 10 per cent of their gross receipts. Down to the close of the last fiscal year, in June, the royalties thus paid amounted to more than \$17,500,000.

Now the licenses are about to expire, and the telephone system will become the property of the government, for a consideration to be paid to the companies which have constructed and operated it. This is to be determined by the court of the Railway and Canal Commission. More than five hundred persons have been engaged for months in tabulating the property of the telephone companies for assessment. The magnitude of the system may be estimated from the fact that nearly \$85,000,000 has been expended in capital outlay, and that there are 1,571 telephone exchanges throughout the United Kingdom, serving nearly 540,000 stations and employ-

ing, of course, an army of operators of various kinds.
The transfer of this entire system to the government will involve several exceedingly interesting problems. One is that of the effect upon the efficiency of the service. The government was not willing to undertake the development of the system at the beginning, when it was in an experimental stage. Will it now be as ready as a private corporation to conduct experiments for the improvement of the system? Will the efficiency of the government monopoly be equal to that of private enterprise under the stimulus of actual or potential competition? Another is the political and economic effect of transferring so large an industry and so numerous an army of employees from private to government service. The telephone employees are now affiliated with the trade unions and may be called out on strike at any time. Will that relationship and that liability be maintained under the new arrangement? That is a very important question for official consideration.

DISINGENUOUS.
In an article in the current issue of "The North American Review" summing up the work of the House of Representatives at the last session, Speaker Champ Clark makes the following disingenuous statement:

The principal promises on which we won the election were these: First, to pass a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators. So far as the House is concerned that has been done.

The natural inference to be drawn from this is that the House has passed and the Senate failed to pass a resolution submitting an amendment providing for the popular election of Senators. But that is not the case. The Senate has passed such a resolution, which is now in conference committee, the conferees having been unable to harmonize certain differences between the two branches before the close of the last session.

The real obstacle to an agreement has been the House of Representatives itself. Instead of carrying out the promise, alluded to by Mr. Clark, to substitute the direct for the indirect method of choosing Senators the lower branch of Congress attempted to do something else which the Democratic party had never included in its list of campaign pledges. It attempted to take away from the federal government the supervisory power over the processes by which Senators are elected, which the framers of the Constitution thought essential to national sovereignty.

The Senate has approved a simple direct election amendment, changing the method but leaving the present supervisory power of the national government untouched. The House is holding out for an enlargement of state sovereignty as the real desideratum, although no Democratic platform ever promised or advocated such an enlargement. It is trying to avoid redeeming an unequivocal party pledge which the Senate has given it an opportunity of redeeming. Speaker Clark should have altered his article so as to find room in it for the essential fact that the House alone has been standing in the way of the submission of an amendment providing for the popular election of Senators and for nothing else.

"CLEAN-UP DAY."
Among the new laws which will take effect September 1 is one making it a misdemeanor to put advertising signs of any nature within the limits of a public highway, and any person is authorized to take down or destroy signs which violate the statute. Accordingly, the good roads committee of the Automobile Club of America has organized a campaign against this brand of advertising, and the fifty clubs of the state will conduct local "clean-ups" of the disfiguring signboards and placards and so far as they can free the roads of these eyesores.

Advertising men are divided as to the merits, from their point of view, of outdoor displays of this character. From the public point of view there can be no difference of opinion. It is impossible to drive along a road naturally beautiful, or even to view the country from a railroad train, without having the sight offended and the sense of propriety outraged by glaring signboards, grotesque placards or advertisements painted on rocks or buildings. Schemes for taxing this outdoor advertising, as is done to some extent in Europe, have never got very far in this state. The individual who rents his buildings or his land for such a purpose is within his rights, though he lend himself to the infliction of a considerable nuisance on the community at large. The advertiser who puts his signboards along the public highway or nails his placards to trees or paints his notices on roadside rocks will fall within the prohibition of this new law. New York is spending more money in building and maintaining good roads than any other state in the Union. Many of these highways have well been termed "scenic boulevards." It is to the interest of every citizen to preserve this beauty free from blemish. "Clean-up day" should be a great success.

THE GREAT INERRANT.
There are probably a good many persons who think deep down in their hearts that whatever they do is right and that everybody who differs with them is wrong. But most such ego worshippers conceal their conviction, having enough sagacity to realize that undue exhibition of an exaggerated ego is always unpopular and likely to bring the exhibitor into public contempt. Occasionally there comes along a superman with no petty human failings like emotion and modesty, who eagerly proclaims to the world his infallibility and inerrancy.

Mr. Bailey: I am rather delighted myself to see the Senator from Michigan accepting the judgment of a Democratic House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith, of Michigan: I am not at all surprised that the Senator from Texas rejecting the advice of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Bailey: I not only reject it, but I intend before the debate is over to expose the lack of wisdom in it; and in doing that I regret to say I will be impelled to include the Senator from Michigan in the list of unwise statesmen.
Mr. Smith, of Michigan: I shall be very happy to be embraced in that very numerous company of men whom the Senator from Texas frequently disagrees with.

Mr. Bailey: Yes; I have differed with nearly everybody, and everybody has been wrong when I differed with them, too.
Mr. Smith, of Michigan: It may turn that way now.
Mr. Bailey: They frequently tell me they were wrong when they did differ with me.
According to Mr. Bailey's testimony, "the numerous company" with which he has differed have all been wrong and many of them have come to him in contrition to confess error. He walks gloriously with his head above the clouds of misinformation, misconception, hardness of judgment, prejudice, pride of opinion, vanity and passion which darken the operations of so many minor intelligences. The Senator from Texas firmly believes that it is a wonderful thing to be built that way, and occasionally his self-appreciation becomes so intense that he cannot help sharing it with a possibly less appreciative public. Those who like to believe that there is something inerrant in this erring world will always find consolation by communicating with the junior Senator from Texas.

RACETRACK "ACCELERATION."
From Saratoga comes word that racetrack interests have revived their campaign for the passage, when the Legislature reconvenes, of the Giltins bill repealing directors of racetracks from personal liability for violations of the anti-gambling laws at their tracks. This time their efforts take the form of "The Farmers' Mutual Assistance League," an organization which has for its purpose "to combat and counterbalance the acts 'done in the name of religion and reform' which are really a menace to prosperity 'and personal liberty.' " This association will send broadcast "literature" telling the public how personal liberty has been infringed and the rights of the liberal-minded ground under the heel of the bigot. The theory on which all this is based is that the Anti-Gambling laws and subsequent enactments sufficing them in relation to oral bookmaking were the result of manufactured public sentiment, which the racetrack interests apparently hope to neutralize by a contrary sentiment manufactured in this fashion.

It was Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg who first brought made-to-order organization for traction into prominence, and who gave to the process of stimulating public opinion by that means the immortal name of "acceleration." Following Mr. Quigg's frank disclosure on the witness stand of the operations of this system, "acceleration" fell into disrepute. It has been tried in one way and another at various stages of the anti-racetrack gambling campaign with a lack of success which must seem lamentable to those who have employed it. The personal liberty issue was fought to a finish in the campaign of 1908. No more could have been made of it than was then made by the racetrack and the liquor interests. No person could have accepted the issue more frankly than Governor Hughes. Repeal of the anti-gambling laws was really the dominant issue of the campaign, though the Democrats dared not commit themselves to such a course. Governor Hughes was re-elected by a vote considerably larger than that which he received at the end of his first campaign. We do not believe the sentiment expressed then has changed since. Of course the racing interests have a right to fight in this way laws which they consider antagonistic, but it would seem very strange if the vote of any Assemblyman who last month was against the Giltins bill could be changed by this "acceleration."

THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN.
The resignation of the Prime Minister of Japan and the consequent reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet may probably be regarded as significant in view of the pending general elections in that country and the marked development of political partisanship which has been perceptible in the last few years. Down to a date since the Russian war Japan had different political parties in name alone. The Seiyukai, or Unionists, differed only in academic non-essentials, so that when they disagreed they were hard put to it to find plausible, not to say convincing, grounds for disagreement. But now the line of cleavage is defined. Indeed it is more than a line, for it has very perceptible and steadily increasing breadth.

This divergence has arisen over the question of national finances. During the Russian war heavy taxes were imposed and were cheerfully paid. But there was a general expectation that after the restoration of peace the war taxes would be abolished, or at any rate greatly diminished. Such, however, was not the case. The government felt itself compelled to retain the bulk of the war taxes, or at any rate to keep the budget at the war standard. In time of peace. That was partly because the enormous acquisition of territory called for increased administrative expenditures and partly because it was regarded as sound if not a necessary policy to proceed with all possible expedition in paying off the national debt—a debt which had been quadrupled by the war.

The Cabinet, then, under the leadership of Marquis Katsura, who has just resigned, promptly decided upon this course, with the cordial acquiescence of both parties and, apparently, of the whole nation. For a time, in the heyday of prosperity which followed the war, the people did not complain of the burden of taxation. But after a time it began to be perceived that the appropriation of so vast a revenue to the increase of armaments, the costs of administrative expansion and the liquidation of the national debt left too little for the development of resources and the promotion of industry. As a result there arose a feeling, which in the last year has attained formidable proportions, that there should be a retrenchment of expenditures for potential belligerence, and that the nation should go more slowly in its debt-paying, so as to leave the people more money for industrial and commercial uses.

The Kokuminto, or Nationalist, party has definitely adopted these principles as the platform on which it will appeal to the nation at next year's elections, while the Seiyukai, or Unionist, party sticks to the policy which is now in force. Marquis Katsura, as Prime Minister, has been identified with the latter policy, and the success of the Unionists in the coming elections would, of course, confirm and vindicate him in it, while the success of the Nationalists would be a repudiation of it. His resignation at this time, therefore, no matter to what other causes it may be nominally attributed, will inevitably be interpreted as being closely related to the coming campaign, and to anticipation of a Nationalist victory and a consequent change of fiscal policy.

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MONEY AND BUSINESS.
Political and labor uncertainties are retarding business expansion. Day-to-day operations are large, owing to the requirements of a large population, but commitments for the future are light and doubtless will continue light until various disturbing factors have been eliminated. Tariff agitation has caused hesitancy, while the current labor situation is inducing nervousness and anxiety. The business world would be upset by a widespread railroad strike for the good reason that merchants are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis with low stocks that need constant replenishing, which could not be effected if anything should occur to interrupt transportation. There is more irregularity in general trade than was recently reported, yet basic conditions are sound. In the best informed circles it is not believed that railroad strikes, if declared, would run for any length of time, owing to the fact that a large amount of railroad freight is unemployed and only too anxious to take the place of dissatisfied employees. The present outlook, of course, encourages curtailment in most industries. The menace of a resumption of unscientific tariff revision at the next regular session of Congress and the promise of further attacks by unseasoned politicians upon corporations cause uneasiness in business circles, notwithstanding the fact that President Taft may be depended upon to veto harmful legislation and that the Supreme Court will not "do in the name of religion and reform" which are really a menace to prosperity "and personal liberty." This association will send broadcast "literature" telling the public how personal liberty has been infringed and the rights of the liberal-minded ground under the heel of the bigot. The theory on which all this is based is that the Anti-Gambling laws and subsequent enactments sufficing them in relation to oral bookmaking were the result of manufactured public sentiment, which the racetrack interests apparently hope to neutralize by a contrary sentiment manufactured in this fashion.

Sentiment plays a part in business, and business men and Wall Street interests are sentimentally uneasy at the present time, although they believe that everything will turn out right in the end. In the textile markets operations are being conducted along conservative lines, the woolen goods business is somewhat more active than that noted a week ago, but reports from the iron and steel trade are not as encouraging as those received earlier in the month. The fact that general current business, however, is well sustained is reflected in the volume of payments through clearing houses, which show for the last six business days a gain of 4 per cent for all cities over the same time last year, and in railroad gross earnings for the first half of August, which present an increase of 2 per cent as compared with the corresponding period in 1910. Foreign trade figures continue to run in favor of this country, exports at this port last week, for instance, being \$2,100,000 in value in excess of those of the corresponding week a year ago, while imports for the same time show a loss of \$345,000. We have a large trade balance abroad, and in the event of heavy demands for money in the autumn local bankers will experience no difficulty in bringing in gold. Just now there is practically no inquiry for accommodation. Money continues to accumulate at this centre, and so far there have been no important withdrawals of funds by interior banks incident to harvest requirements.

Declines in stock market prices in recent days have carried the larger number of issues to the lowest figures of the year. There have been active liquidation of speculative accounts and heavy selling pressure from the bear element, but little in the nature of investment sales has been reported. Indeed, a considerable amount of stock has gone into investors' boxes, while the larger amount of stocks actually sold has been taken by substantial financial interests, who believe that had features in the situation are being rapidly discounted by the reduction in Stock Exchange quotations. Some conservative railroads may decide to make smaller distributions to their stockholders for a time, but a widespread reduction in investors' incomes does not appear probable. The country is going through a period of readjustment, but it is not going into bankruptcy. There are many factors that induce caution, and as a Presidential campaign will be waged in the coming year extreme conservatism doubtless will be exercised by the business community in the mean time, especially in that period the country will have a Democratic Congress on its hands. The Democrats are experimental experts. Their experiments, however, which are proclaimed as business reforms, invariably lead to uneasiness in business circles.

The public generally will not be inclined to quarrel with the release from prison of Captain William H. Van Schaick, who commanded the steamer General Slocum. He is old, enfeebled and already has served more than two years for his part in the disaster which cost more than one thousand lives. It is cause for regret, however, that nobody responsible for sending out the boat notoriously ill-equipped, poorly manned and shamefully lacking in adequate safety devices has shared his imprisonment.

The suggestion that the Cape Cod Canal should be deepened will appeal strongly to mercantile and to naval common sense. That useful short cut between the Atlantic coast of New England and New York should be made available for the largest ships of either our commercial or our military marine.

June Day, suffragette, indignantly disclaimed having any occupation. We should say so! Suffering for suffrage is occupation enough.

A contemporary represents the "Trump Post of Kansas" as so eager for a stage career that he rode part way to this city on a cattle trail. It is the general impression that stage aspirants usually ride that way after, not before, the beginning of their stage careers.

New York's case against New Jersey over the Passaic sewage matter has been greatly strengthened by this state's own action in providing for the measurable purification of the Bronx Valley sewage before it is poured into the Hudson. It would be logical to insist upon at least as effective treatment of the sewage from the Passaic Valley.

A Philadelphia judge discharged a husband arraigned before him for spanking his wife. The wife talked in court. Was it a case of making the punishment fit the crime?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
Boris Schatz, professor of sculpture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Sofia, who gave an account of the advance of art in his country in The Tribune when he was on his way to the St. Louis fair, where he had charge of the Bulgarian art exhibit, has lived in Jerusalem for about five years. He went there as a volunteer instructor in the School of Arts and Crafts, which had shortly before been founded in that city. An exhibition of the work done in the school was recently held in Basle, when Queen Wilhelmina of Holland purchased some of the rugs which had been woven at the school. And now Lord Rothschild has invited Professor Schatz, who has become the director of the school, to exhibit the school's work in London.

Convict No. 671 (ex-burglar) leaned confidentially over to his companion, a new addition, and whispered: "What year is for, sonny?" "Five years, and you?" "The father give as a prize in a race, an' the thing turned out to be only gilt after all. What-cha' sayin'?" "Convict No. 669 (ex-gambling promoter)—He, he! I'm the chap who gave the cup-Tit-Bis!"

A man, a woman—evidently his wife—and a little girl were among those who waited at the American Line pier on Saturday for the arrival of the Philadelphia. The child inspected everything and kept her parents busy answering all sorts of questions. Walking between rows of boxes, bales and barrels and examining the marks on them, the little miss asked: "How do they know who these belong to?" "Why, they are marked," said the father in a weary way, looking in the direction where the ship should come and end the countdown fest. "But there are no people's names on these things," and the father had to explain that "Nicht stutzen," "This is up," and "Lever sans crochets" were instructions to the porters, and that the numbers and letters indicated who the owners were. "But why don't they have their real names on?" "Because—there's the ship! Let's hurry." It was a season of rest for the father, but there were bets made that the torture would be resumed when the excitement of seeing uncle was over.

"A penny stamp, please—and, by the way, haven't I seen you before?" "I have," replied she, "but I had the good fortune to save your life last week." "To be sure—to be sure—two penny stamps, please,"—Punch.

Score one—it seems almost impossible, however—for American chewing gum. The United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, reports that "the advance of Western civilization and manners in Siam has led to a decided upsurge in the demand for chewing gum as a substitute. The demand for this article is as yet small, but in time this product is sure to become a special feature of American exports to Siam." Writing of the disgusting betel chewing habit, the consul says: "The green leaf of the betel pepper, smeared with red lime, tobacco, catechu and the area nut make up the material used in betel chewing. This habit is quite universal among the Siamese, especially among the women. Siam does not produce enough betel nut for home consumption, but imported from India, Singapore and Java during last year 6,388,495 pounds, valued at \$97,741.

"I suppose you have heard of the danger in kissing?" he remarked tentatively. "I have," replied she; "but I come of a family noted for courage."—The Bitt.

Vienna has many customs peculiar to itself, and among them is the one of tipping the streetcar conductors. The tax on the passenger is not a heavy one, two holders (one-tenth of a cent) being sufficient to elicit the grateful acknowledgment of the official who collects the fares. Vienna also enjoys a progressive income tax system, whose net is cast so wide as to include the wages earned by such comparatively insignificant workers as trolley conductors. It suddenly occurred to the income tax officials that the conductors were not paying any tax on the tips they gathered up. "And so," The Wall Street Journal reports, "an order has now been issued that hereafter the conductors shall pay four crowns a year as income tax on their tips. There are 3,886 tramway conductors in Vienna, so that the state will collect the magnificent sum of 6964 (\$320) a year as tax on the coppers bestowed by generous tramway passengers upon the conductors."

Tom—What style of woman do you like best?
Dick—A slender girl with an obese pocket-book.—Boston Transcript.

to be kept up in the room and the room kept cool. The fever, by means of this process, is usually overcome in less than twenty-four hours, and the patient is then nearly out of danger."

EXPRESSION OF GRATIFICATION.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I think that for a third and a half volume story without catastrophic moments or any shocking climax your article of this morning on Atwood's performance is a "peach." It was surely well written.
PHILIP R. DILLON.
New York, Aug. 26, 1911.

EQUESTRIANS AMID THE PEAKS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A dispatch from Bretton Woods, N. H., in today's Tribune states that "for the first time in fifty years Mount Washington was ascended on horseback by known residents of a party of eight well known residents of Bretton Woods left the Crawford House on Sunday during the summer of 1863 on horseback, riding over mountain peaks—some as Mount Lafayette. The thermometer registered 86 at the Crawford House, on our arrival at the little stone "Tip-top House" it was freezing. Our party remained overnight and was called in the morning in time to see a magnificent sunrise. We left the little house by rail, for, in to-day's Tribune states that "for the first time in fifty years Mount Washington was ascended on horseback by known residents of a party of eight well known residents of Bretton Woods left the Crawford House on Sunday during the summer of 1863 on horseback, riding over mountain peaks—some as Mount Lafayette. 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